WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE BETIREMENT OF MR. GIDDINGS.

His Gwn Speech on the Occasion. The B publican Convention in the Ashtabula district having nominated Mr. Hutchins as their candidate for the place which Mr. Giddings has filed for the last twenty years, the friends of the latter assembled to greet him in front of his lodgings, and were addressed by the "old man elequent" as follows:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I sincerely rejoics to meet you here, and I assure you that I have never come before you

under circumstances more pleasant and satis factory to myself personally.

For thirty six years I have been an active politician, but during all that time I never have attended a Congressional Numinating Conven-tion until now, and should not at this time but for the purpose of consecrating my friend (Mr. Hatchins) to the high and holy work you have set before him. I know the pleasure he must feel in having received the expression of your confidence, and in taking at your hands the i promunt trust of being your Representative. and in acting for you in the great work of National Reform. I fully sympathize with

for I have travelled the same road. From 1822, for eixteen years, the people of our district sustained my predecessor (Mr. Whit-tlessy;) and for twenty years I have received its approval. There are men in my county (Ashtabuls) fifty-seven years of age who have never voted for more than two men to serve them in Congress. I speak of my county, for the counties of Trumbull and Mahoning, by changes in district, were separated from our district for

him in the gratification he must experience

This stability of purpose is unparalleled in any free State, and in but one district of the slave States. It has rendered us historical, and gives us a position in the nation equal to that of the people of any other. What I have contributed to this is not for me to say; but I may remark that the great responsibility which has for twenty years borne me down, has often rendered my nights eleepless and my days anxious, is now in part rolled cff. I feel the relief, and never have I addressed you with a lighter

But this vast responsibility is now to rest on my friend, whom you have nominated. He is soon to bear aloft the Republican banner, and, in the name of our constituency, I charge him to see that it be not lowered, that it never trail

A word as to myself. Having so long represented the district, I knew that I was in a peculiar position, and felt myself surrounded by some difficulties which could not but occasion me some perplexity in determining what I should do at this time. It is a new thing for me to attend a Nominating Convention; and I am here now because I have wished to show you the motives which have influenced me in con-

senting to enter this canvass.

Many friends urged me to decline being a candidate before you. I may be permitted to say to you, also, that many friends in the district, and from every quarter outside the district, wished me to continue in Congress; and they urged that I had no right to withdraw from the canvass, however much I might desire to do so. Men of distinction, from other States, whom I love, insisted that I had commenced the agitation in Congress of the greet question whether the constitutional powers of the Federal Government shall be put forth and ex exted for justice and liberty instead of S'avery; that I had so long labored for it as to become identified with the cause; that my present infinence was greater than at any former period; and that I had no right to decline. I assured them that I was not ambitious to die in Congress, but willing to do so if necessary for the good of the cause; that my own self-respect would not permit me to ask or strive for a nomination; that it was the duty of the people of the district to nominate such an individual as would most efficiently carry forward the great reformation new in progress, and I would leave the matter whose interests and honor were most concerned I concurred with these friends that my position would not permit me to decline a nomination sibility in the matter, leaving that responsibility

where it naturally belongs.

I wished to place myself thus on the record, that I might be understood before and after the nomination. I desired to say to the slaveholders I did not voluntarily withdraw from the con test, but that the people selected a better and an abler man to aid in carrying forward the great subject which now absorbs the popular mind; that he, in the full tide of ambiticus manhood, will lead greater energy to the cause than I

In that feeling and object I heartily concur. In that selection, I teel myself a thousand times more honored than I could have been by a re fusal to be a candidate. I have no interest aside from this cause. I have no honor separe ted from that of our district and of mankind. With this cause, I would stand or fall; and you having selected an agent who will lend it a more efficient support than I could, I shall feel more auxious to sustain him than to sustain

and to you, that this fight is not yet ended There are difficult passes to be taken, and hard contested fields yet to be won; and, from the occupied in the fight, the eye of the nation will be upon my successor. This district has occupied a higher position than any other in the land, and your acts and your Representative's acts are marked. I would not presume to advise him; but were I to volunteer a single caution, I would charge him to maintain that platform which he aided in forming at Philadel-phis. Let no medification be interpolated regard it as the faith delivered to the Republi-

can saints, to be maintained in all its dignity. upon a new sphere of action; grave labor, incessant toil, will be his portion; and when he perceptible. Encourage, cheer, and support him; let him never look back to find a sailants at home for doing his duty in Congress. May God preserve him from the annoyance to which many of the pioneers of the cause have been subjected. I in anything he errs or fails, let his error or failure be treated kindly and candidly. I assure him that I shall do whatever I may be able to render his political duties pleasant, and to encourage him in maintaining truth and justice.

Nearly forty years of political association have attached me to my fellow-citizens of the district. I know the feelings which have animated you, and I believe you have heartily sustained me in my course. Some of my old Whig friends are here, who long ago fought with me in the ranks of that party, and awhile against me when I left it. You were honest in so doing, and so was I. Since then, there have been other divisions. Some have acted with the American organization, and I could not go with them in that action. You no doubt were honest, and so was I, and I believe I was a litthe the most so. [Cheers.] Others still are old Anti-Slavery men, who, with you, have borne the burden and heat of the day; and now altogether, with mutual good will, we can look in each other's faces, and admit that we all have been sincere, and that all are earnest and hearty in carrying on the work of the Republican

I seave you with a lighter heart than en before. It seems pleasant to lay aside the load. The quiet joys and gratifications of social life now seem within my reach. I have often

longed for them before, and now they becken I shall serve cut my time, and then delive over my office to my friend here. I will say, urther, that whatever I can do to sustain your action to day shall be most cheerfully done, and I tender to you whatever service I may be able to render in this campaign. I will do all in my power to make the vote larger and the victory

I take leave of old opponents without a single thought of unkindness. To all who have differed from me, I would say that I have nothing but the kindliest emotions toward them.

To you, my old friends, who have so long supported and stood by me, I tender my grate ful thanks. Your friendship and your support will always endear you to me; and, in taking

A SLAVE CODE FOR THE TERRITORIES. A New Demand for Slavery.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News. If the Constitution confers upon Slavery the right to go there, (to the Territories,) as according to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision it does, then it also imposes the duty of protecting that right, and this cannot be done without positive Pro Slave the South willing to surrender this ry legislation and a FEDERAL SLAVE CODE FOR THE TERRITORIES. From the New York Day Book

Of course, the people of a Territory, when they frame their State Constitution, may adopt or exclude Slavery; but while they are a Teror excited Slavery; but while they are a ler-ritory, if they fail to protect property invested in the person or industrial capacity of the ne-gro, they grossly violate equal rights, and therefore are not authorized to consider themselves Democrats. The whole question is resolved into this simple right or no right to protection to slave property in the Federal Ter-ritories, and, as the Charleston News, suggests, t must constitute the issue of 1860.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer. The right of property in slaves in the S:ates is now placed, practically as well as legally, be-yond the reach of Federal legislative encroachment. But in the Territories the case is dif-

It is not sufficient that the decision of the Supreme Court prevents Congress and all its delegates from the prohibition of Slavery in a Territory. There must be positive legislative enac'ments; a civil and criminal code for the protection of slave property in the Territories ought to be provided. To a limited extent, this is already provided. In every Territory containing a majority of Pro-Slavery men, the power of the Territorial Legislature is all-sufficient for the purpose. cient for the purpose. In other Territories it is at least doubtful whether the Legislatures will exercise this power, and there is no power elsewhere to compel such exercise. In such a case of omission and under the present state of Federal legislation, much, if not all, must depend upon the loyalty and efficiency of the President of the United States. He it is who appoints the Territorial Executive and Judiciary. It will be the duty of the President to hold both functionaries to a zealous performance of their several offices. Hence, we cordially unite with the Day Book in the assertion that the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency should be pledged to the protection f slave property in all the Territories. And we go further. It is very desirable that Congress should pass additional laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The present code of Federal legislation is in-

From the Washington Union, Sept. 22.

sufficient for this purpose.

COMPROMISE IN JEOPARDY-QUESTIONS FOR THE DEMOCRACY TO ANSWER. Until very recently, we had supposed it to be the sincere wish of every true Democrat-of every true patriot—that the question of Slavery in the Territories should be definitively settled. By the Republicans it has been claimed that Congress may exercise all power over the subject. The Democracy, on the other hand, while they have denied that Congress possesses any authority over Slavery in the Territories, and have admitted that the people thereof are clothed by the Constitution with all needful power in the premises, have nevertheless been divided in opinion in regard to the time when that power may be exercised for or against Slavery. One section of our party have claimed that, by virtue of the Federal compact, the Territories being held in joint tenantcy by the States, all property recognised by any member of the Confederacy must be protected by the several Territorial Governments; that the citizen claiming such property has a right to de mand protection for it, and that there is no power in the local authorities to withhold it. These men maintained, and with irresistible truth and fairness, that the Territories are held as the joint estates of all the members of the Union; that the Governments thereof can be clothed with no authority which shall be in conflict with the rights of the people of the that Territorial Governments, instead of repre senting State sovereignties, as they should, in order to be in harmony with our system, would be independent political communities, and have the right as such to proscribe the very authority under which they act. In other words, the States, by virtue of the Constitution, have empowered the people of the Territories to establish temporary Governments, and authorized them therein to exercise legislative powers, in conjunction with a presiding officer appointed by the President. Now, it has been contended by a large portion of the Democratic party that the local Governments thus created cannot so act as to impair the rights of the citizens of the States who, through their representatives, crea-

ted those Governments. Another interest of the Democratic party have maintained that Slavery could only exist by the authority of the local law or law of the place; and that it was perfectly competent for the Territorial Governments to ordain or prohibit that institution, as the legislative power might determine. These persons argued that, with reference to all matters appertaining to the government of the States—such as relate to guardian and ward, marriage and divorce, parent and child, the descent of estates, the punishment of crime, and various other affairs of the civil administration, including Slavery and apprenticeship-the Territorial Govern-

ment possessed exclusive powers of legislation, When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was enacted, these two divisions of the Democratic party found themselves face to face. The firstnamed desired, of course, that the bill should specifically restrict the Legislature to the exercise only of such powers as would not be in conflict with the rights of the citizens of the several States, with distinct reference to what, by the laws thereof was recognised as property. opposite interest maintained that such limita tion was unconstitutional, and that the people of the Territory under the Government proposed to be created had the exclusive right to declare therein what should be held as property, and

what should be recognised as such. Both parties, however, concurred in the judgment that the real question in dispute between them was one of a strictly legal nature, and that its decision should be left to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this view a compromise was readily agreed upon, that the act should be passed conferring general legislative powers, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." We do not contend that the limitation thus verbally reserved in the bill could affect the question of constitutional power conferred upon the Territorial Legislature. By no means. Yet, never theless, it was the express basis of the com promise—the issue, if you please, put upon the record, to be tried and decided by the Supreme

Court of the United States. Now, let us see what that court subsequently decided? We quote from Chief Justice l'aney. speaking for the majority and finally, and thus placing the matter above and beyond the pow er of judicial control. After maintaining, in an elaborate argument, that Congress posses no power to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and declaring the Missouri Compromise uncon-

stitutional, he proceeds: "If Congress itself cannot do this-if it beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial Goverument to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local Government, established by ts authority, to violate the provisions of the

" And if the Constitution recognises the right f property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal, acting under the authority of the Unied States, whether legislative, executive, or indicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the Government."

We have, then, the decision of the court Democracy on the occasion of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act. The powers conferred upon the Territorial Legislature extending to "all rightful subjects of legislation," the court decides, did not embrace that of Slavery. When the people of the place come to organize their State Government preparatory to admis-sion into the Union, they then for the first leave of you, I wish you to believe me when I say again, that I feel a great relief in being free from the prospect of a continuance of my public life. [Cheere.] time assume to themselves the functions of those wide wastes be brought into culti-ation! How soon would the sunlight be let into those of Slavery absolute jurisdiction and power, except with reference to the surrender of fugi-

racy of the Union, and to ask the not they are prepared to adopt the the Supreme Court as the basis of of the whole Slavery question, in it ment of the matter, and again another great controversy with the and trimmers of the Domocratic

the Democracy, North and Sout-West, willing to reopen the whole Slavery in Congress, in Kansas, and by repudiating the Dred Scott of again falling back upon the opi prevailed when the Kansas bill ws arder discussion? Have we not yet been weakened, demoralized, and bro North, that we must court another and be compelled through series uphold and maintain our constitu ions, and meet another emeute of demagogueism, and folly?

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Who, then, are the parties wh conniving and confederating toge purpose of whittling down the Dre on, and committing the Demo to the wicked policy of again fighti Territorial battles?

From the North and South, (New Brit THE FARMING AND PLANTATIC IN THE SOUTHERN STAT

We have noted, in a series of arti signs in the Southern States, in orking of new convictions in refer conomy of slave labor. We have he expedient, which is now bein, more extensively adopted, of raisi bear upon it some of those stimula erste upon free working men. W deavored to show that the Souther farmers, and manufacturers, could the globe labor better adapted to t and other local circumstances than they now employ, provided it were ted, and brought under all the inc impulses that pertain to the condit We will now proceed to notice a

cal change which, we are happy to coming to be regarded as indispens a to the true prosperity of the South. The Slavery has broken up, in that see of the Union, the fundamental condition cratic society, and created disparit a small number of the white popula great mass, which are incompatibi with the general good. Not only the politi but the ownership and cultivation o - power have been absorbed by a kind of digarchy thus making the progress and deve the country depend upon the caps iy or ca-price of a very small number of its i shitants. We are fully persuaded that, either i der Sla very or under Freedom, the plantal of the Southern States is and mu! mental to their true interests. Whi his sys tem exists, they can never have an eomanry; they never con have th a condi ons of society which make the sti gth and glory of the free States of the N never can have a coherent, enligh virtuous population, with schools an and other educational and religious i within the reach of all, rich and a: they never can have their vest region brought fully under cultivation, dr rendered a safe residence for people

We know not if these lines shall any persons living south of Mason a line; if they should find their way ern eye, we are confident that their ! and justice will be clearly seen. Inf ir recent tour through that portion of the found persons ready to admit and these facts. The plantation system > an institution of Slavery, and is one of the baster of It divides a district of country, s make 500 farms of 100 acres each, large owners or planters. Thus, 50 of land are subjected to the control city of these ten men, whose estate other. Perhaps a few ignorant, pov en white men may "squat" down it cabins in the interstices or corner great plantations, and glera a bare s from the little patches of land allo and from hunting, fishing, &c. Now, just look at the relations i inter

course of the two extremes occupyis; his district. Here are ten great planter hand, each owning an estate avera-7 4.000 acres. On the other hand, skirting indent ing their estates, are scattered the bins o perhaps twenty poor white men, li hand to mouth, frequently as ign vicious as they are depressed in 1 scale. We do not believe that in at a country in the civilized world such a wide, de a chasm divides between class and class as t s separates the two parties occupying a plant ation district in the Southern States To cal them a community would be as gree i misno mer as possible. They are united I mon bond of sympathy or interest contrary, a sour, sullen suspicion on he one side, and a proud and haughty bearing on the other, are likely to widen the gulf

Now, add a population of a thouse a slave to this district, and you have the il ptation system in the perfection of its evil \$ In al hat pertains to domestic, social, and et cation al economy, each planter endeavors : make his establishment an independent es; 'e. As far as possible, he prevents the unds growth and thrift of independent industries, tre les, &c. He has nothing in common with the who would plant these elements of civilizet society within that district. He feels that he established ishment is wanting, if he is obliged to ive one of these outside tradesmea a job. I ius, he stocks his estate with assorted hands. He has his own blacksmith, carpenter, bricks 4 ter, &c. He patronizes no small deaper, gr 4 r, iron venture to set up shop in the district. his iron by the ton, his gro eries by and hundreds, his shoes and hats by the case, in some large seaport, where he se and all the elegancies of his mansi i. There he buys at wholesale all the coarse in ittings tor his slaves. He frequently forbic at their resorting to the small dealers for the par tose of dren of the poor! He has none to a lucate, even in the first stages, with those of the white boarding school, to be educated, at an expense as he, are his nine fellow-planters. They may constitute a social circle of aristocrast, and population of that district are concern I, they are worse than absentees; they may pe ronize

towns on the seaboard, or at a distar ie, but they impoverish all independent industry s within the compass of their estates. We do not believe that one in ten of the tradesmen and mechanics of the 8 athern States would dissent from this view of the plantation system. We know that r my of them feel deeply on this subject, and would express their convictions in reference to its earings far more impressively than a bave one, if they had a fitting opportunity for it. This plantation system, as we have aid, is an institution produced by Slavery; & with

and enrich trades and occupations is

Slavery, we earnestly hope, it will die the South entirely. For, abolish Slav acres, might occupy and till the 50,000 by these ten large planters. What a n r condition of society would result from this ange! brought under the action of five hun-dividual minds, all thinking and planni all the ever-working impulses and inte ownership, to develop its capacity of tion. Conceive, for a moment, what as gate of cotton, corn, &c., five hundre labor farmers would grow in these 50,00 now held by ten planters! How soot

tives, which is guarantied under tother pro- be the smallest result of the change. A com- by them, beyond a doubt. It was not to be exvision of the Constitution. Now, we desire to present this latter thus families, would embrace within itself all the Now, we desire to present this latter thus distinctly, and we true clearly, to be Democracy of the Union, and to ask their whether or not they are prepared to adopt the decision of the Supreme Court as the basis of the whole Slavery question, in it to the Territories, or not? Are to the South willing to surrender this final judge. ange into or Northern community, in all the characteris apublicans
ty? Are
East and
subject of
terywhere,
in the series of intelliger ce and prosperity. Where ten
planters did not sustain one draper or grocer,
these farmers would support a village of stores
and shops. Instead of a schoolless district, a
thousand children might be brought under free instruction. Ministers, teachers, editors, and physicians, would find scope for their services in such a community as this -The Citizen of the World.

> LEXINGTON, VA., Sept. 13, 1858. Shall Slavery be perpetuated in Western Virginia? In the matter of the election of a candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia on the Democratic side, this constitutes the main abstract issue; and upon it we have two of our leading Western Democrats—Letcher and Judge Brockenbrough—arrayed in direct opposition to each other; the former representing the negative side of this question; the latter, the affirmative side. Both these gentlemen are residents of this town, and peculiarly adapted to the relative capacities herein assigned them, inasmuch as they were the champions of opposite sentiments on the Slavery question, when it was revived by the delivery of the Ruffner Abolition address in 1847, and its endorsement by Letcher. The issue is understood to be fairly made by the people of this section; and be assured that neither side can suffer by the character of its representative; for perhaps, the State could not produce two men less obthe pronoxious upon mere party grounds, or even in a social point of view, than these are. Geographically, they occupy the same position; so that there is no obstacle to a fair test upon this

issue in the persons of both these gentlemen.

I know the fact, that the Methodist Church the armature spoken of, opens a detent, the in Western Virginia is exerting its influence vigorously in behalf of Letcher; but for this press work goes ou, and the letter is printed. his opponent will have a full counterbalance in the increased efforts which that fact will influence among the Pro-Slavery advocates in Eastern Virginia. At first, Letcher's recantstion of the Anti-Slavery sentiments which he uttered during the Ruffner address controversy stem of in 1847, abated the zeal of that powerful agent in his behalf; but it was subsequently aroused by the persistence of his competitors for the nomination, in making his Slavery sentiments in 1847 the grounds of his rejection. They are now hard at work to secure his nomination and election; and should they succeed, the prestige of the Pro-Slavery cause in Western Virginia will be broken, and the decay and early disappearance of the "peculiar institution" from that section may well be looked for.

Nor are the exertions of the Methodist church imited to the trans-Alleghany region, where a broader latitude of opinion on the Slavery question is tolerated. The theatre of their operations extends over the valley, and even to tide-water. The non-slaveholding population in these latter sections is deemed as pliable material, and as susceptible of this teligious influence, as that inhabiting the co ordinate section in the West. The church has its emissaries in all sections of the State; and the confraternity in Maryland is acting the part of an

auxiliary in this conflict. Letcher maintains the most perfect silence under the repeated charges made upon him by the Opposition press, in connection with the Ruffner pamphlet. This, it is understood, he is doing advisedly, that he may avoid the forfeit-ure of a support so formidable as this popular sect could bring to bear upon him. It was the that induced the abandonment of an expressed purpose on his part, through his organ, the star, published in this town, to reply to the concocting their iniquitous schemes. The root an unqualified endorsement of his address, both the unlettered children of the bog-knowing as delivered and published. One more disa- their right hand hardly from their left-could vowal would estrange that important aid from resist it? Gold is an argument that the devil

Of the progress of this conflict nothing will be definitely known before the nominating had not a higher power interposed. It was Convention assembles, which will be either in not the activity of the Republicans that pre November or December. Speculation will of course be rife, but, under the secret system of At the last hour they came out and kept back perations pursued, scarcely enough of tangible data will be afforded upon which to base anything like a correct opinion.- Corr. N. Y.

DELAY IN TELEGRAPHING ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Much curiosity exists to know the time re quired to transmit messages over the Atlantic Telegraph. Mr. De Santy, the electrician in hief at Trinity Bay, says that the reception of the Queen's message was commenced early on Monday morning, and not finished until Tues-day morning; but it was stopped for several hours, to allow of repairs to the cable. The time necessary for the transmission of the President message would depend on its length and the condition of the line and instruments at the time; perhaps, under favorable circumstances an hour and a half. He adds, that he is unable to give any information for publication as to

the working of the cable. Just previously to the reception of the Queen's message, the Boston Daily Advertiser received from a private source at Trinity Bay a precise explanation of the cause of the delay n the working of the telegraph. The difficul ty does not appear to be of a character to cre ate any fear that it will not be eventually over come, though it may require material alterations of the instruments now in use. We quote

from the Advertiser. "It appears that in the passage of one electrical signal across the ocean, not only is an appreciable time consumed, but the signal itself changes in a degree its original character. It is, so to speak, stretched out. A signal which on a short line would seem perfectly sharp and prompt, takes the form of a lon wave, and requires from six to ten seconds to declare itself between the beginning of its effect and its end. Between what such a signal would be at the end of a short wire, and what is at the end of the Atlantic wires, there is le buys somewhat the same difference as between the sheads shortest (staccato) blasts of a whistle, and a note drawn out with the swell of an organ to the length of six or even ten seconds. A dis tinct feature to be observed is the swell of the prolonged signal; it has most force in the mid-dle of its period, and gains and loses that force

" Of the length of time which this mcdified trading with them. What has he to to with signal requires for passing the ocean we are common schools for the education of the chilascertained. It is evident, however, that must be at least six seconds, the shortest period either employs a tutor or a governing in his is well known by Faraday's and Wheatstone's boarding school, to be advected as the stant observations on long wice and Wheatstone's observations on long wires, that, for at least half the period required for the transmission of far beyond the reach of common means . Such any signal, the current must be continued un broken; no new signal must be begun. O her maintain a congenial intercourse among them selves; but, so far as all the rest of the white will require more than three seconds at the

point of starting, and six seconds to record it "Readers who have the slightest knowledge of telegraphic machinery will understand how materially such a modification of the promptness of the signal must affect any form of the apparatus in use. The quickest tap of Morse's apparatus in use. The quickest tap of Morse's telegraph, for instance, is exchanged, with such a signal, for a long crescendo and diminuendo wave. In Morse's alphabet spaces, short taps or dots, and long ones or dashes, are variously modified to make the several letters. A word of ten letters may consist of thirty or forty of such signs. It will readily be seen how impos sible it would be for an operator to transmit such a word, until experiment enables him pre cisely to adapt his spaces to his dots and dashes, to tell when a dot ends and when a space begins; so great is the immediate change when an instant dot is changed into a signs

when an instant dot is changed into a signal six seconds long.

"We give this illustration merely because it is so simple. Similar changes in computation and combination will be required for the needle telegraphs or the printing telegraphs. There is no reason why Hughes's telegraph, which is highly and deservedly praised, should escape them, more than any other. We must be content to wait till these experiments and new "We give this illustration merely because it is so simple. Similar changes in computation and combination will be required for the needle telegraphs or the printing telegraphs. There is no reason why Hughes's telegraph, which is highly and deservedly praised, should escape them, more than any other. We must be content to wait till these experiments and new computations have been made. The essential victory has been gained in the transmission of rapid, well pronounced signals an alphabet can be formed, or recording machinery can be driven

pected that the varied apparatus of the short ines should answer the same purpose without medification upon one so long. Mr. Hughes's telegraphing apparatus, which

is above mentioned, is supposed by some of our contemporaries to be neculiarly adapted to the

uses of the Ocean Telegraph. It is thus de-

"By Mr. Hughes's arrangement, every wave

makes a distinct letter, while by Whitehouse's it requires seven current waves to produce two letters. Hughes's telegraph prints, as does that of House, but it works upon the plan of using but one electrical impulse per letter, while House's requires seven, and Morse's three and a half. One impulse is the one for a long submarine line. The revolutions of the long submarine line. The revolutions of the type wheels are kept at a similar speed, not by any clock or pendulum work, but by vibrating springs, which, by the laws of acoustics, give invariably fixed tones for certain numbers of vibrations, one and all alike according to those vibrations. These springs unlock the escapements at the same time at each end of the line, and the type wheels, set free, ordinarily make one hundred revolutions per minute, equivalent to forty words. This, of course, is through land lines. His magnet is a combination of a natural and an electro-magnet, and the current of electricity is used to detach an armature from the poles of the electro-magnet, which is replaced again by a lever, and the current for the transmitting station influences the magnet at the receiving station, and not its own. Thus the effect is direct, the conducting force is un-disturbed, and but a tenth of the usual battery power is required. This curious property, as it is elieved from experience and observation, epables a communication to be made both ways over the line at once; and we understand that the ingenious inventor has offered to transmit ten words westward and ten words eastward, or twenty words per minute, through the Atlantic cable, regularly and continously. The type wheel is governed by four clock wheels, and these by the vibrating spring, and as the current for the distant station arrives, it detaches

From the Bangor (Me.) Jeffersonian THE ELECTION.

We congratulate our friends upon the favorable result of the election in the State, although we cannot suppress a feeling of regret at the supineness of the Republicans during the canvass. It is true, their majorities heretofore have been so great, and their principles are of such a character, that they had some reason to believe that the election would take care of itself. But they never can have an excuse for permitting an election to go by default. It is only a party that has no good principles, and is in a hopeless minority like the hunker party, that can have an excuse for listlessness. But that party make no such excuse. Wily and secret as their leader, the great father of lies, they resort to all sorts of trickery to accomplish their end; like him, while the good man of the house is slumbering, they sow tares. Republicans should ever remember this, that there is never safety in inactivity, however strong they

may conceive themselves to be.

The sham Democracy know that their fate is to be determined in 1860. Whether they will have an existence then, they know very well, will depend upon whether they have the next Congress. If they have the power in the House in 1859, they feel that they may be able to place hemselves in a better position before the country than they are in now. How, we cannot admonition suggested by this consideration Congress they want. They made their first reliv in Maine. They worked secretly-in the night statements of Dr. Ruffner, charging upon him of all evil was at their bidding. How many of his cause; and he therefore adopted the say. knows well how to wield, and he has taught his vented the success of the rascals, but their virtue. the rapacious hordes that for monihs had been mustered to overwhelm them.

And Maine is ALL RIGHT! She has elected

her full delegation to Congress-she has a Senate and House largely Republican-she is sure of her United States Senator next winter. For three years to come she will present a solid phalanx at Washington against the progress of Slavery and corruption. We have much to rejoice over, and we have much, too, to admonish us never again to be idle, or to permit personal prejudices to control us, when we have so active and so artful an enemy to

GOV. CHASE AND GOV. CORWIN FUNNILY FRATERNIZING

At the recent Republican meeting in Colum bus, Ohio, at which Gov. Tom Corwin spoke. and gave in his adhesion and sympathy to the Republican organization, Gov. Chase (who is an old Democrat, as will be remembered, as Gov. Corwin is an old Whig,) was called for, and made some pleasant and exhilarating talk. We quote a portion:
"Gov. Chase—A good many years ago—I will

not, for his sake, say how many—I voted for him for Governor, [Gov. Corwin—'You begun" life well,' and it is said that he had the indiscretion to vote for me for the same office, [turning round to Gov. C , who said, 'Yes I did. There's no need to deny it. It ain't worth lying about.' He says it ain't worth while to lie about it; and if it was, we wouldn't do it. [Laughter.] He says I begun life well in voting for him. He did well in voting for me, though he isn't at the end of his life yet, I hope. [Gov. Corwin-'I thought I was last night.'] May that be long distant, may be live long to defend the cause of human liberty and equal justice.
[Applause.] I have usually no great fondness for compromises, [laughter,] but in the spirit of this day I am willing to make concessions, and I propose to the Governor this compromise since he is willnig to endorse my principles, will agree to—find no fault with his color. [Go Corwin is a very dark complexioned man. [Excessive merriment.] I am willing to stand by his side in fighting the great battle of liber ty, and I have small care for the little subordiate questions on which others and myself are divided, if we are united on this grand issue. If we stand shoulder to shoulder, side by side heart beating against heart, on the great ques ion, I am willing to allow differences in other opposition to the doctrine of the Supreme Court, organized for that very purpose by the slave power, that Slavery shall prevail every where in our free Territories, unless interdicted by express law; if we hold the converse of this loctrine, that it can exist nowhere unless by positive law of a State, and I understand this o be the position of Gov. Corwin-

"Gov. Corwin-Amen, amen to that. It was always my doctrine, since forty years ago. Applause.]
"Gov. Chase, resuming. He says it was his loctrine years ago. It was mine years since ; it is mine to-day. By it I will stand and by it I will die! [Cheers.] Uniting on this prin ciple, let us see to it that we put into power an nonest and economical Administration. Let us unite to do this, and to protect the interests of our own labor against all assaults, wher-ever they may come from. [Cheers.] I have been almost betrayed into making an address. [Go on, go on.] It is too late, fellow-citizens. The sun is pastening to his setting. This day's meeting is sause for rejoicing. It shows that we are to be divided by no trifling and insigificant differences, but are united shoulder to shoulder, rejoicing in the sure augury of tri umphant success. [Applause.] Let me urge you to folk w the excellent advice which was given you by my friend, Gov. Corwin, and put your creed into your deed. Let every man work as if he believed that the issue depended

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Secretary National Republican Association Washington, D. C. May, 8, 1858.

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